









## Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned.)

### THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 28, Jordan Road, Top Flat,  
(off Nathan Road), Kowloon,  
(next Diocesan Girls' School).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE.

As follows:—

Stained Teak Dining Room Suite,  
Desk, Fender, &c., "Jacobean Style,"  
Cabinet Gramophone and Stand, and  
Music Cabinet, Special Artists Model,  
Water Colours and Prints by Yamamoto,  
(Artistically framed), Plate and Glass  
Ware, &c.

Bedroom Furniture (Fumed teak).

Also

One KOREAN CABINET.  
A number of lots of Books comprising  
Works on Occult Subjects, Poems and  
Drama, Novels, Art Magazines, &c.,  
New Tennis Racquet and Press, Electric  
Fittings, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the HONGKONG AMERICA LINE, to sell by Public Auction

### THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1918, at 11 a.m.,  
at No. 2 Duddell Street.

A Portion of the Excellent and well  
made OFFICE FURNITURE consisting  
of Double Desks with Drawers, Office  
Table, Large Teak Screen, &c., &c., &c.

Also

One STEEL SAFE by Arnheim, Berlin,  
64 x 43 x 31.

One STEEL SAFE by Milner & Co.,  
London, 31 x 28 x 26.

One UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER,  
and a number of Telegraphic Code  
Books, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 27th  
instant.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the FIRM of Messrs. FUSCH and LOWTHY & Co., to sell by Public Auction

### FRIDAY,

the 5th April, 1918, commencing at  
11 a.m., at Ma-tau-kok,  
Kowloon (City Road).

A QUANTITY OF  
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS'  
PLANT.

Two 16-ft. Invaluable vertical double  
crank compound set condensing twin  
series direct action centrifugal pumping  
engines (one left hand and one right  
hand) steam cylinders 33 in. by 21 in.  
by 12 in. stroke with the necessary fittings  
and section and delivery pipes for a lift  
of about 90 feet.

Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers  
(Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right  
angle style and one No. 2 right angle  
style with revolving screens, concaves  
tires and fittings.

One 20 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher  
(Fuscher & Chalmers) with manganese  
jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete  
Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings,  
various and spare gear.

One Six Double Cylinder Manchester  
Pump by Pearns 7 in. and 12 in. cylinders,  
14 in. stroke with section and delivery  
pipes about 90 ft.

One 16 H.P. double cyl. Babcock Port-  
able Engine with usual fittings and  
mountings.

One Six Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump  
with section and delivery pipes about  
75-80 ft.

Also

A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old  
Metal, &c.

On view from 2nd April.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 24, 1918.

## MR. BONAR LAW'S SCHEME.

### WHAT CONSCRIPTION OF MONEY MEANS.

Mr. Bonar Law, as Chancellor of the  
Exchequer, has made the startling state-  
ments that after the war he would not be  
averse to the conscription of wealth, or  
to a levy on money.

He was speaking to the Trades Union  
Congress Parliamentary Committee, and  
said:—

"Until now, I have never seen any  
proposal which seemed to me to be  
practicable for getting money during the  
war by conscripting wealth, and personally  
up to this moment I do not believe  
it is possible." In 1913-14 indirect  
taxation represented 42 per cent. of the  
total and direct 58 per cent. Now  
indirect taxation represents 13 per cent.  
and direct 87 per cent. The great cost  
of the war had been paid by those who  
had wealth.

"I would venture to say this: That  
the political conditions which prevail in  
this country after the war will be such  
that the burden of this taxation is not  
likely to fall on the wage-earners so long  
as there is wealth which can be made  
to pay it. But I feel that the total  
burden of taxation represented by the  
National Debt, however you adjust it,  
will mean a burden on industry.

"I suppose you take this view—and I  
am inclined to take it myself—that we  
ought to aim at making this burden one  
which will rest practically on the wealth  
that has been created and is in existence  
at the time the war comes to an end—  
not merely that it should not fall on the  
wage-earning classes or the people with  
small means, but also that it should be  
as far as possible borne by the wealth  
that exists at the time, so that it would  
not be there as a handicap on the creation  
of new wealth after the war.

"How is that to be done? The ques-  
tion of the conscription of wealth is  
entirely a matter of expediency, whether  
it will pay best to have a general capital  
levy and reduce the National Debt as far  
as you can or have it continued for fifty  
years as a constant burden of taxation.

"My own feeling is that it would be better,  
both for the wealthy classes and the  
country, to have this levy of capital.  
But I am convinced that you cannot do  
that while the war is going on, and that  
you will not get the money if you try  
to do it, but that you will run the risk  
of falling short of money," added Mr.  
Law.

### INJUSTICE INVOLVED.

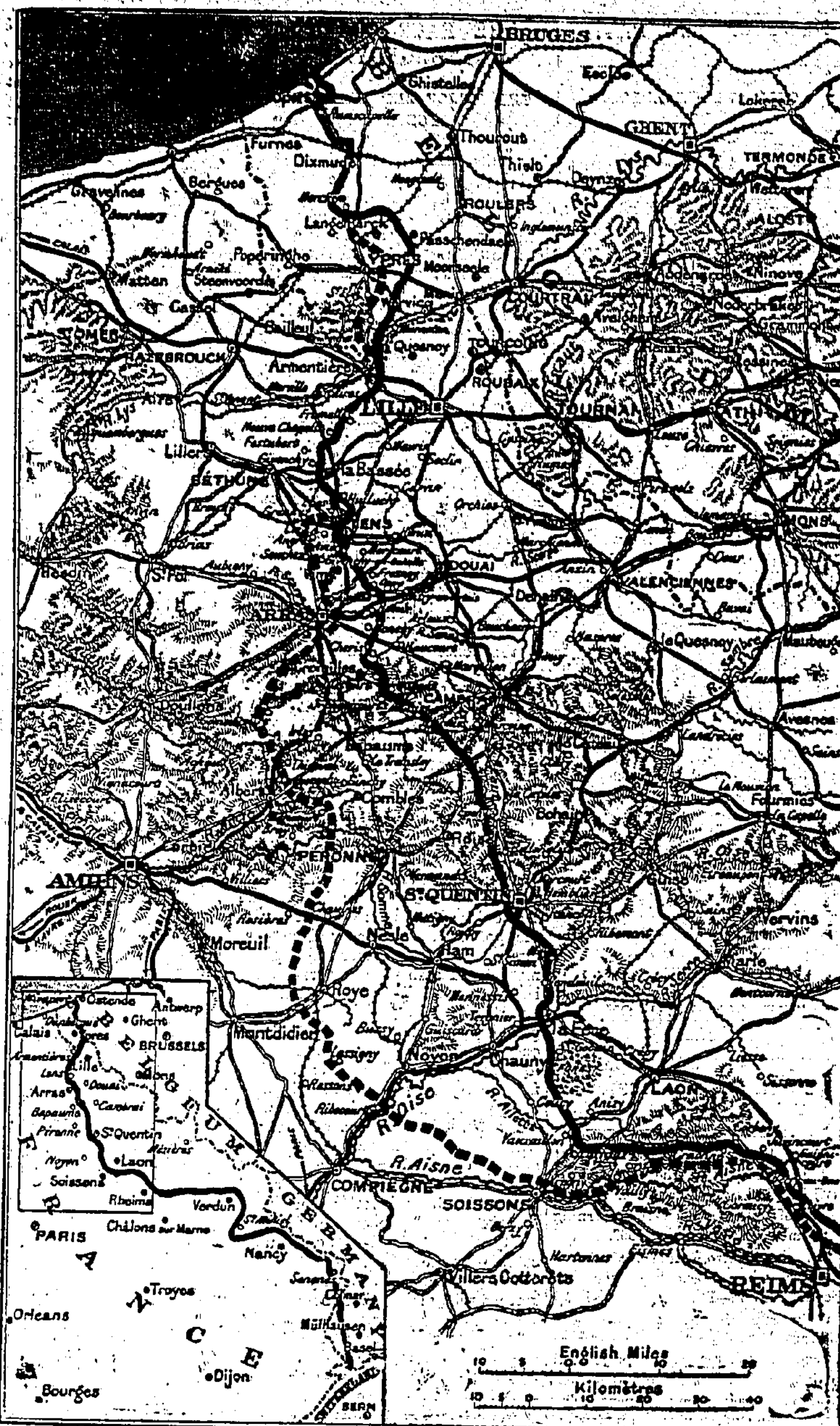
Mr. Hartley Withers, the editor of the  
"Economist," writing in the "Weekly  
Despatch," says:—

"Unfortunately, he does not seem to  
have considered the injustice and diffi-  
culties involved in such a scheme, even  
if it is imposed when the war is over.  
During the war we are all being urged to  
save every penny that we possibly can  
and put it into War Loans, National War  
Bonds, and War Savings Certificates, so  
that it may be used for the support of  
those who are fighting for us and are  
making no much greater a sacrifice for  
their country than any that we can make,  
however austere we restrict our spend-  
ing and save every penny for the war.

In consequence of these appeals, many  
thousands of people all over the country  
are stinting themselves and saving as  
much as they can and putting the money  
into War Bonds and Certificates.

"The Chancellor's policy, which he has  
thus announced to the Labour leaders,  
would involve that all the people who  
have made this sacrifice would be pen-  
alised by having a large slice of their  
holdings of War Loan taken away, while  
their less patriotic neighbours, who have  
spent all their incomes on themselves  
during the war, without any thought of  
the energy and labour that they were  
thereby diverting from supplying the  
needs of our soldiers, would be let off  
scot free or comparatively lightly, because  
they would have no property to attach,  
or less than their more patriotic neigh-  
bours. It must be understood clearly, of  
course, that there is no question of any  
special levy on War Loans, National War  
Bonds, or War Savings Certificates.

"In conclusion, it may be said that  
not only injustice but grave economic  
objection is involved in any form of  
taxation which, by being aimed specially  
at accumulated capital, penalises the  
thrifty who provide capital which is, after  
all, the sinews of industry, and lets off  
those who spend money freely on them-  
selves, without any thought of responsi-  
bility for the use of it. And for the  
special need of the moment—financing  
the war to a victorious end, and the  
establishment of the reign of justice and  
good-will on earth—no scheme should be  
considered which discourages those who  
do their duty to our soldiers by going



## THE BRITISH LINE.

The dotted line in the map is the line we held previous to the Battle of the Somme, and to which we are now withdrawing.

without things and so providing money  
for the war."

### WEALTH IS ALREADY CONSCRIPTED.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.P., writing  
to "The Times," says:—

"To those who would dally with the  
notion of the 'conscription of wealth,'  
still more to those who definitely  
advocate it, I would venture, with great  
respect but with deep seriousness, to urge  
one or two further points:—

(i) Wealth is already conscripted.  
Taxation is not a voluntary but a com-  
pulsory levy, and to suggest that wealth  
is not already, and very heavily, con-  
scripted is to make an illegitimate and  
mischievous appeal to prejudice and  
ignorance.

(ii) As a means of financing the war,  
a levy on capital would be worse than  
useless. What we need for financing the  
war is new money; and new money is the  
result of day-to-day production and day-  
to-day abstention from the consumption  
of what is produced. Any attempt to  
make a compulsory levy upon accumulated  
wealth would have two immediate and  
disastrous results: (a) it would reduce to  
zero the value of existing property, and  
(b) it would arrest its accumulation for  
the future. In a word, it would defeat  
its own object."

(iii) As a Post-war measure, a levy  
on capital is not outside the bounds of  
economic possibility. But is it within the  
bounds of expediency? To repudiate a  
portion of the debt would be a relatively  
simple process; but no one proposes to  
disincentivise against the holders of  
national securities. Rather the reverse.  
Which particular form of capital will you  
then select? If industrial capital be the  
object of attack, how can you dis-  
criminate between the £2 which one  
workman has invested, let us say, in  
Lever's Soap Works and the £5 which  
a jobbing gardener has invested in tools?

Both will be subject to the same levy,  
and after such a levy who would ever  
again purchase a spade, much less a gas  
engine? Or who would advance £5 upon  
a mortgage to facilitate the building of  
workmen's houses?

### A THIRD OF THE NATION'S WEALTH.

Who is likely to stint himself by  
taking up War Bonds if he has even a  
suspicion that a portion of them will be

taken from him when the war is over?"

asks the City Editor of the "Daily  
Telegraph." "Government securities  
being the most readily accessible form of  
levy on capital, since the least easy to  
conceal, the tendency will be to avoid  
them. In a general levy they will form  
one of the most important factors. Before  
the war the country's wealth was vari-  
ously estimated at from £15,000,000,000  
to £20,000,000,000. With a National  
Debt promising to reach £8,000,000,000,  
if the war lasts another six months, it is  
clear that Government securities will  
represent about a third of the national  
wealth. Consequently, in a general levy,  
they could not be left out unless specially  
exempted. That being so, the denial of  
repudiation as being disastrous and dis-  
honourable becomes meaningless, for  
there is practically no difference between  
repudiation and confiscation to the holder  
of the securities."

It is superfluous to point out that  
there are many kinds of capital upon  
which an assessment cannot be realised,"  
adds this City Editor. "Brain-power  
has a certain capital value, but while you  
can tax the income it produces, how can  
any capital assessment be levied, if there  
is no accumulated realisable wealth?"

### TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

### GERMANY ORGANIZING IMPORTS.

The financial columns of the German  
newspapers now contain a certain amount  
of information about the German plans  
for the economic exploitation of Russia.  
The first objects are to obtain imports  
from Russia, to prepare for exportation  
to Russia, and to set up a financial  
system.

The German Government began by  
consulting representatives of the  
trades interested in the importation  
of metals, leather, skins, corn,  
and fodder. It is intended to  
organize importation by employing the  
German trade experts who hope to resume  
their trade connections in Russia, but  
everything that is imported will really  
be imported for account of the German  
Government, which will control and  
ration distribution. Although some  
exchange of commodities has already  
began, the "West" great doubt is  
expressed as to the immediate prospects  
of importation on any large scale,  
especially as regards corn and metals. It  
is evident that the Germans are parti-  
cularly anxious to get metals. As regards  
German exports to Russia, there is no

suggestion that Germany can "in the  
immediate future spare large supplies, but  
it is suggested that she may export  
medicines and agricultural machinery."

According to the "Frankfurter Zei-  
tung," it is argued that, in the circum-  
stances, Germany must be prepared to  
make cash payments for the raw materials  
that she wants, and it is held that a  
disparity of cash will be the best means  
of restoring German credit, which is  
admittedly still low in Russia, and also of  
increasing Russian confidence in the  
policy of the Bolsheviks. A finance  
conference, consisting of the eight principal  
German banks, was held in Berlin  
recently, and the Government and the  
bankers are said to be working out the  
best and most profitable means of  
enabling Germany to make payment in  
roubles.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that one  
of Germany's chief objects must be to  
secure all the debts to Germany which  
were suspended by the war. The journal  
remarks complacently that, whatever  
methods may be adopted for the regula-  
tion of commercial relations, Germany  
has the upper hand. It also says:—

"The immense noise which is at present  
being made on the Thames and on the  
Seine shows that our economic settlement  
with the Russians is feared. This is  
shown also by the efforts which are aim-  
ing at the disturbance of peace negotia-  
tions, and the 'Yankees' also are finding  
that the Germano-Russian rapprochement  
is greatly upsetting their calculations,  
which seemed to them so simple."

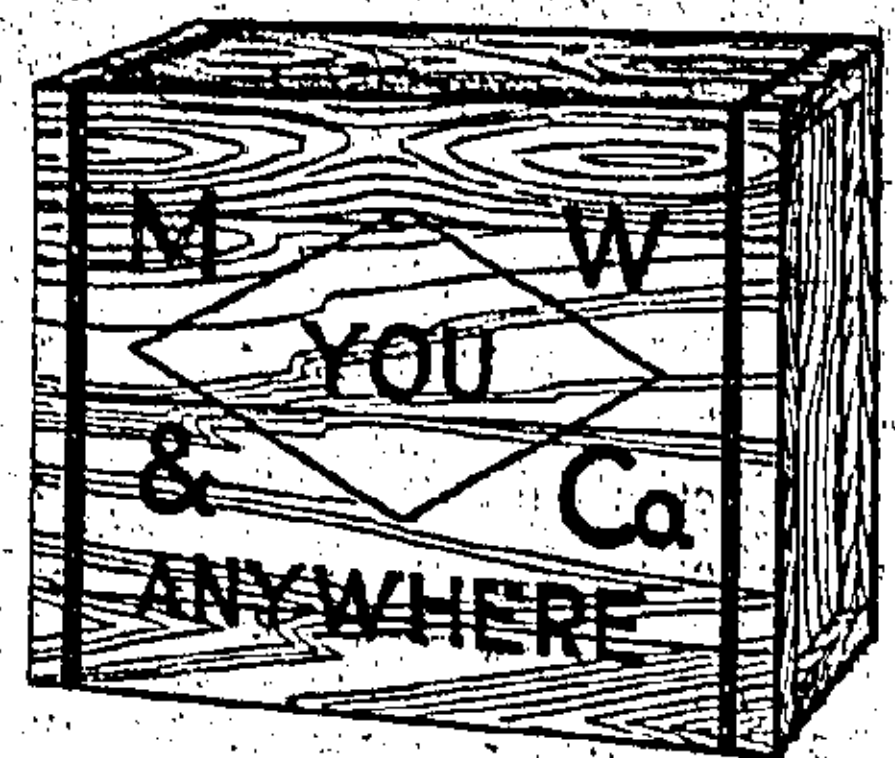
## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop  
it while it is ONLY a cough.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs,  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
DEALERS EVERYWHERE.  
BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6.

## INTIMATIONS



YOU will see the mark of Montgomery Ward and  
Company on boxes and crates of quality merchandise in ports  
the world over. For more than fifteen years we have exported to  
consumers and merchants in nearly every corner of the globe.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East,  
and the greatly increased demand for our Catalogue, we now  
keep a supply of our latest issue at the following Offices:

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SHANGHAI

Write to-day to the nearest office for a free copy of our  
handsome Catalogue, illustrating Thousands of Articles of  
American Manufacture at money-saving prices. In it we  
explain full details of our favourable shipping arrangements and  
low carload rates to the Orient.

In addition to our large freight shipments, we export more  
than five hundred Parcel Post packages every day.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our cata-  
logue and place a trial order. We absolutely guarantee safe  
delivery.

MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY,  
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS'  
SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it  
is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats,  
Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the  
cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies,  
Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea &  
Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

Lea & Perrins  
The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED!

At the first symptom  
of eye strain you should  
consult us. We test  
eyes scientifically and fit  
glasses to individual re-  
quirements

LEA & CO.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
22, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

## METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding  
and engineering work. Largest and  
best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(Incorporated in A.D. 1880)

HONG LUNG ST.

Phone 518

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

### Central Location

All Modern Trains, Post, Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
European, Bath and Sanitary, Hot &  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.

TELEGRAMS: "KING EDWARD"

"Victoria" J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.  
OXFORD SAUSAGES  
CAMBRIDGE  
PORK  
LIVER  
POLOMNE, HEAD CHEESE  
BLACK PUDDING  
WHITE  
&c. &c. &c.

## THE NEW FLEMING REMEDY

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# WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.  
Splits 60 " " "

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

## To-day's Advertisements

### BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 1 of 1918 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 29th and 30th instant and 1st proximo.

Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918.

### NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE No. 578 for Twenty-One Shares Nos. 57,000 to 57,020 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Li May Hing, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Mar. 26, 1918.

### THE CALENDAR.

**MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.**  
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.  
11 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co.  
12 Noon.—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

### GENERAL MEMORANDA.

**THURSDAY, March 28:—**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture by Messrs. Hughes & Hough at No. 28 Jordan Road, Kowloon.  
**FRIDAY, March 29:—**  
Good Friday.  
**SUNDAY, March 31:—**  
Easter Sunday.  
**FRIDAY, April 5:—**  
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Panchard, Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant at Matsukok.  
**SATURDAY, April 13:—**  
3 p.m.—Marathon Race.

### THE 'CHINA MAIL'.

#### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to 'China Mail' is \$25 per annum in advance and per month 'pro rata'.  
The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.  
Rate of subscription to the 'Overland China Mail' is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.  
Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.  
Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.  
New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
Telephone Address: 'Mar.' Hongkong. Code: A.H.O. 9th Edition.  
Telephone No. 27.  
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

China Mail Office.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. \$250  
Butterfield and Swire 100  
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 100  
Jardine Matheson & Co. 100

Mr. Francis White, Second Secretary of the American Legation in Peking since September, 1913, has left for Shanghai en route for his new post at Teheran. He will enter Persia from India by way of Baluchistan—an overland journey of 500 miles. As Persia will be one of the new international factors after the war the special knowledge of Mr. White at the court of Teheran will serve his countrymen.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the British Concession of Hongkong was held on the 14th inst. It lasted one hour, and everything passed off satisfactorily. There was only six candidates so no voting was required and the following gentlemen were elected Councillors: Messrs. J. W. Burtwell, W. S. Dupree, H. W. Kent, G. N. Wilson and W. G. Saunders. Chinese occupation in the concession is to be brought to an end in 1923. Messrs. Franklin and Ramsay were appointed Land Commissioners for 1918.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

DISCHARGED ON MEDICAL ADVICE.  
Albert J. Edwards, late accountant and store-keeper of the Government Civil Hospital, was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with embezzling the sum of \$600.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, said:—I am instructed by the Government that they have been advised that if the defendant were sentenced it would be prejudicial to his health. His case required medical treatment. The case has undoubtedly been preying on his mind and, with your Worship's permission, I wish the case withdrawn.

The Magistrate: I understand that since the 6th instant he has been in bed.

Mr. Longinotto: Yes.  
The Magistrate: Mr. Edwards, you are discharged.

Accused: Thank you, sir.

The defendant was led weeping out of the dock.

### ALLEGED FRAUD.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning with obtaining \$555 from another woman under the pretence of selling her thirteen large pearls.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. K. d'Almeida for the defence.

While the question of reducing the bail was being discussed, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton came into Court and said he was instructed to appear for Mr. Mattingly who was engaged for the defence.

Mr. d'Almeida:—I am also engaged for the defence.

Mr. Shenton said he would endorse Mr. d'Almeida's application for a small bail. He did not mind who appeared as he had already received his fee.

Mr. Johnson said the defendant's case must be pretty bad to have to engage two solicitors for her defence.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball remanded the case until Thursday, bail being fixed as before at \$1,500.

### OBTAINING CREDIT UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

EUROPEAN CHARGED.  
Frank V. Collins, an unemployed seaman, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning with obtaining credit under false pretences, obtaining board and lodging at the King Edward Hotel to the extent of \$168.60.

Berg, Blackman said there were several witnesses to be called but he did not think the case would take much time.

In reply to the Magistrate, the defendant said he had no money either to bail himself or to engage a solicitor for his defence.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until the 28th instant.

### A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

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## THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

### THE POLICE AND THE PARIMUTUEL.

In the further course of his examination after our report closed yesterday, the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, mentioned that he had not been to the Races since 1908. Chief Inspector Kerr was in charge of the police there.

Mr. Bowley: Ever since you have been in charge of the police have you known that these race course matsheds have been used as gambling booths?—I only know from certain incidental things. It has been brought to my notice that certain persons have been ruined by gambling there and also there was a robbery last year and a most peculiar case of a lady sending children out to steal.

You knew that the matsheds were used for parimutuel and cash sweeps?—I supposed that cash sweeps were held there.

You made no enquiries?—No. I understand you gave instructions to the police not to interfere with parimutuels and cash sweeps, but to stop other kinds of gambling?—A man was arrested for gambling and the Inspector mentioned, the cash sweeps. I told him not to take out a warrant regarding them. We have never interfered with parimutuel and cash sweeps either in the grandstand or matsheds. The Government did not instruct me not to interfere.

Witness added that the same police order was issued as in previous years. This order which was read, instructed the police in the Jockey Club enclosure or the matsheds the parimutuel and cash sweeps were not to be interfered with. Other gambling outside the enclosure by professional gamblers was not to be permitted and no matsheds was to be used solely for the purpose of gambling. No fan, dice or other forms of gambling was to be allowed anywhere.

Doesn't it strike you now that when the parimutuel and cash sweeps were being allowed in all these sheds and all being open to the public it was rather necessary to take special precautions for the safety of the public?—I don't quite catch your question.

The Coroner: Mr. Bowley is suggesting that seeing that these sheds are resorted to for gambling as well as for seeing the races, should not some authority or other—Mr. Bowley: The Police authority—have seen to it that there was some control.

Witness: One is wise after the event. The persons who issue the permit are the persons to see after it. Mr. Bowley: But when the police know that a large number of people will be about a certain place, don't you think they take precautions in connection with that place?—The police were sent down there; they were in attendance.

Don't you think that the gambling renders the occupation of the matsheds more hazardous?—You get just as big a crowd at a football match. The place might be absolutely packed. I personally did not know they had any of these counters in any of the sheds. I have never been in any of them.

Did Chief Inspector Kerr or any other officer report to you on Monday that there were counters crowded with people buying tickets?—No.

Did you know that several of the matsheds were used as restaurants?

—I had in previous years, walking around the back, seen Indians cooking near the matsheds.

Are people allowed to run tea houses and eating houses at the races without permits?—We don't interfere with them. Neither do we with garden parties, bazaars, flower shows, etc. It does not seriously affect the revenue.

This is not a matter of revenue. It is a matter of public safety. It comes back to this: When you have a large proportion of the population crowded in these matsheds is it not the duty of the police to look after them?—We had police down there and we had an ambulance corps of 22 fully equipped, down there. Personally I should like to stop the gambling.

### TO-DAY'S EVIDENCE.

The inquiry was resumed at the Magistrate's morning.

Mr. Bowley produced a model of Sheds Nos. 8 and 9.

Major D. Macdonald, Engineer of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, said he was present at the Race Course on the 26th February and saw the collapse of the matsheds and the fire.

He first saw a white wisp of smoke issuing from a shed in a line from the left hand corner of the Golf Club a few seconds after the collapse, followed by a cloud of black smoke and flames.

He rushed to the Golf Club house and found that calls had been sent to the Central Station for assistance. He found a stand pipe in position at the hydrant outside the Club House, but no hose was attached. Shortly after some hose arrived and another stand pipe which was fixed to the hydrant at the entrance to the Jockey Club.

Both pipes were connected up. The pressure of water was not sufficient in the hydrants. The height of water from the nozzle was about ten feet. He estimated the pressure of water obtained from the hydrant at the nozzle of the hose, using the

delivery, was not more than 30 lbs., which was insufficient to be of any use. The motor-pump arrived, but even with these arrangements they were unable to get a good flow of water. He had been a member of the Hongkong Fire Brigade for 20 years and had had several experiences of matched fires. His opinion was that if a matched caught fire, unless one was ready with the water to cope with it at the outset, it was practically impossible to extinguish it.

Witness was questioned by Mr. Bowley, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Lo. By the Coroner:—The flow of water from the hydrant during the day of the collapse was not as good as they would expect ordinarily. It was quite possible that a branch sluice valve between the 3" and 5" pipes might partly shut down reducing the pressure of water at the 3" inch pipe. He was not aware of the location of the sluice valves on this section. If they existed, it was the proper thing for them to be controlled by the Water Authority. At the time of the fire Mr. Perkins was told of the insufficient pressure and he informed witness that full pressure was on.

The C.S.P. recalled, stated, in reply to Mr. Bowley, that he thought the number of exits from the upper floors as in the model of shed No. 16 were insufficient in case of fire. He would probably have condemned these matsheds. He walked along the road behind the sheds on the first day of the Races and saw the sheds crowded.

By Mr. Bowley:—It occurred to him that the exits were insufficient. He did not take any step to remedy it. He did not know the Water Authority maintained a high pressure of water outside the City Hall during an entertainment. Two Chinese detectives were on duty in a gambling booth with his sanction. He would not have objected to messengers, office boys and clerks of the P.W.D. as lessees of the booths. He did not know gambling was going on. Laashings on cross-bracings would give some resistance but to an infinitesimal extent.

Mr. Stevenson: A bucket of water is still the best fire extinguisher. Use of patent extinguishers requires previous knowledge. He did not know whether the Fire Association approved of the fire extinguishers. He would rather not express an opinion on the usefulness of patent extinguishers as he had no practical experience. The provision of a 3" main was insufficient to deal with a matched fire.

By Mr. Lo:—He should condemn shed No. 7 as it had no exit for the ground floor. Chinese theatrical matsheds have hitherto not been allowed to be erected with more than one floor.

By a Juror:—The Police are responsible for the safety of the lives of people whenever a crowd is gathered. I witness saw the public taking a serious risk it was his duty to prevent it. When he saw the sheds on the first day of the Races he did not think there was sufficient risk to warrant his interference, having in view the existing custom of years. The matsheds fired at Hap Valley and Cheungshan previous to the Races did bring to him the possibility of a fire at the Race Course matsheds.

Chief Inspector J. Kerr, who is also assistant superintendent of the Fire Brigade, gave evidence this afternoon. He was on duty at the Race Course on the day of the disaster. He detailed the steps he took to get all available police of fire-brigade assistance. He corroborated the evidence already given that there was very little water obtainable from either of the two hydrants. Witness mentioned that there were no police on duty behind the matsheds but there were 50 regular police on duty on the course and eight members of the Police Reserve on duty outside.

PROFESSOR DANENBURG'S RECITAL.  
A VERY SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The Pianoforte recital, given at the City Hall last evening under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, was largely attended. His Excellency being present and also the Consul for Portugal.

The recital was given by Pro. E. Danenberg and his pupils, and they were kindly assisted by Mrs. Balen, Mrs. Stevens, and Mr. H. Muriel and Prof. Papias and Mr. Pamiel, the object being to raise funds for the orphanage of the Portuguese victims of the Race Course disaster and the promoters were well repaid for their laudable efforts by the great enthusiasm and support they received.

The Colony has only recently heard Professor Danenberg's pupils, in their annual concert, and their capabilities are fresh in the minds of those interested. Yesterday's concert was not an occasion for criticism, and it is sufficient to say that each pupil gave of his or her best, and received the hearty applause which they so deserved.

Mrs. Stevens rendered the items to her name on the programme very sympathetically and Mrs. Balen played in her usual proficient style, both artists being loudly applauded. Mr. Muriel also needs no introduction. His fine voice was heard to perfection and was much appreciated.

Professor Papias (Violin) Mr. Pamiel (Cello) and Professor Danenberg (Piano) secured a distinct triumph in their trio. Opportunities for hearing Chamber Music are rare in the Colony, and the fine rendering of Beethoven's trio left one with a hope that another opportunity will be provided for hearing their masterpieces in other works of the kind.

The pupils who assisted were: Misses Nolan, Sarah Shaw, Joyce Thornhill, Eileen Chennell, Constance Martin, Miss Allen, Elvira Oswald and May Wood.

Mrs. W. A. Macdonald, J. B. Bousquet and Misses Nolan.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held last night in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Mr. S. H. Dodwell (captain) presiding over a very large attendance.

THE CHAIRMAN referred, in opening the meeting to the recent disaster on Derby Day and moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting desire to record its sincere sympathy with the relatives and friends of all those who perished or were injured in the awful catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 26th February."

Mr. E. J. GRIST seconded and in response to the Chairman's request, the members signified their approval by standing in silence.

### THE CLUB'S POSITION.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take them as read. I think you will all consider that we have come through a somewhat critical year satisfactorily. As mentioned in the report there were at the end of the year 502 Resident members and 30 Subscribers. The increase in subscriptions, some \$3,000, is larger in proportion as the whole of 1917 benefited by the increased subscription.

Wages and maintenance at Happy Valley and Deep Water Bay are much about the same, but the additions to the Deep Water Bay Club House cost us somewhat more than was anticipated and another improvement to further enlarge the dressing rooms has been made possible by a generous donation from Mr. Henry Humphreys of \$720 which we estimate will cover nearly half the extra outlay.

### FANLING COURSE.

The upkeep of the Fanling course has been attended by some special difficulty owing to the exceptionally dry season, and the consequent shortage of water; there was not enough to make any impression on the greens during the time they most required it. Apart from the large quantity that would have been required for this purpose, however, it is a supply for all other purposes held out satisfactorily, but the increase of the supply is a question that must be borne in mind. A number of alterations in the plan of the course have been made which the Committee hope will meet with the approval of the Club. The whole of the Fairway was top dressed with good earth by the Botanical and Forestry Department of the Government under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Tatcher, to whom the Club is much indebted for his work in this matter, and for his advice and assistance in all things connected with the tending and beautifying of the course, while in addition he has carried out the large planting programme of the Government on the hills that surround it.—(Applause.)

### HAPPY VALLEY CLUB HOUSE.

And now gentlemen, we come to the loss of our old Club House at Happy Valley. The terrible tragedy which led to its destruction has overshadowed everything else, but I am sure there are none among us here to-day who do not regard its loss with feelings of real regret. Thanks to the fair—I might even say liberal—treatment accorded to us by the Insurance Companies, we are concerned the financial aspect is satisfactory, but that will not bring back an old friend which has been so closely associated with the golfing careers of the majority of us.

As regards temporary accommodation for the immediate future, the Jockey Club have come to our assistance, and I desire to tender them our sincerest thanks for their hospitality and kindness in placing a part of their buildings at our disposal. In this connection I would like to impress upon members the absolute necessity of carrying out the requests we have made, which have been advertised and posted up in a prominent position, and more particularly to the last request, which reads:—"When going and returning from the Golf Course members are to only use the recognized path, and must not cross the race course or climb the rails at other points." Failure to observe the requests will not only jeopardize the loan of the accommodation, but I am sure you will agree a distinct abuse of the hospitality of the Jockey Club.—(Applause.)

As to future arrangements for rebuilding, we have no option but to await developments; but the opinion of the outgoing Committee is that whatever building is eventually erected to replace the Happy Valley Club House, it should not be an elaborate one, and that our first consideration should be given to improvements in the accommodation at Fanling. I regret to say that our Championship records and a great many old books perished in the fire, although our club was saved. The only mementoes we have of tracing our Champions and Captains' cup winners back to the early days of the Club is to search the records in our local papers, and volunteers are wanted for this work. If there are none forthcoming, I think in the natural order of things the duty devolves upon the most recent Champion.—(Laughter.) At any rate if we leave it to him, we can safely rely upon it being done by somebody else.—(Laughter and applause.)

### THE SECRETARYSHIP.

During the year the Club have lost the active services of one whose sterling work during many years cannot be exaggerated. I refer to Mr. Cumming. Until he actually passed on, the duties of the Secretary were not so much a heavy burden as they are now, for he was a man who was always ready to do his duty.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

## TO BE LAUNCHED SHORTLY.

London, Mar. 25. Mr. Ward Price, Press Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, says: A great enemy offensive on the Trentino is expected in two or three weeks, when the snow has cleared up the mountains. Besides powerful preparations in the rear, the Austrians on the front are endeavoring to sap the Italian spirit by distributing mendacious literature.

## THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

## SPECULATION AS TO NATURE OF THE GUN.

London, Mar. 25. There is much speculation on the nature of the gun that is bombarding Paris.

The French experts estimate that the highest point of the trajectory is 23 miles. The damage done is insignificant compared with Gotha bombs.

The ex-Premier, M. Painlevé, considers that the Germans have invented a process for treble the speed of the projectile with a view to causing a moral effect, as shells of such velocity cannot have a powerful material effect.

## MAY BE TRIED AGAINST ENGLAND.

It is expected in London that the gun may be tried against the shores of England.

## AMERICAN WAR SECRETARY IN LONDON.

London, Mar. 25. The American War Secretary, Mr. Baker, has arrived in London.

## THE DESTROYER ACTION OFF DUNKIRK.

## A THRILLING STORY.

## ENEMY DESTROYERS RAMMED.

An eye-witness's narrative of the destroyer action off Dunkirk on the 21st instant states that the British destroyers *Botha* and *Morris*, and the French destroyers *Mohi*, *Magon* and *Bouchier*, patrolling in the Channel at dawn, heard firing northwards. The enemy were futilely bombarding deserted French watering places. The Allied destroyers, with the *Botha* leading, went full speed towards the flashes, firing star-shells which caused the raiders to disappear. The Allies then searched to the north-west, firing star-shells, when they presently sighted the shadowy outline of the enemy division sneaking off in the darkness and the mist. The destroyers immediately fired heavily and a running fight ensued.

The *Morris*, emerging from the enemy smoke screen, cut off and torpedoed a large destroyer which she blew up and sank.

The *Botha's* main steam-pipe was severed by a shell. She fired both torpedoes on leading boats, and putting over her helm, rammed and cut into half the fourth enemy boat.

The *Botha* turning round and tried to ram the next destroyer astern, which, however, dodged, but she was pounded to pieces by the French destroyers.

The *Morris*, in the meanwhile, relinquished the pursuit and under cover of the smoke and mist, took the *Botha* in tow, while the French destroyers picked up the survivors.

Those stated that the raiders numbered 18 and that they were unhesitatingly attacked and mauled by five British and French destroyers. The remaining fifteen, going home to Ostend, were bombed and scattered by seaplanes, which afterwards fought a squadron of enemy seaplanes, bringing down four.

The troubles of the raiders did not end at Ostend, for a sinister unseen thing, travelling at incredible speed, rushed in a cloud of spray across the face of the water, apparently from nowhere—a torpedo struck the stern of a German destroyer and scuttling along through the cloud of spray the submarine which launched the projectile vanished unscathed under a hail of bullets.

## THE SIBERIAN MENACE.

## NO INTERVENTION BY JAPAN.

London, Mar. 25. The *Daily Mail's* Tokyo Correspondent says: In the House of Peers Baron Terauchi, replying to an interpellation, said the Government had not considered the question of intervention in Siberia, because Japan was not menaced by the presence in Siberia of numerous war-prisoners, whose power was negligible.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio says: Despite political disruption, which is likely to reach a climax in the resignation of the Cabinet, there is indisputable evidence that Japan is preparing to enter Siberia, after a declaration of her motives and objects to the Russian local authorities.

## GENERAL SEMINOFF RECEIVES SUPPORT.

The *Times* Peking Correspondent says that General Seminoff's movement against the Bolsheviks is receiving substantial support.

## AIRSHIP PASSES OVER CRETE.

London, Mar. 25. The Greek War Ministry announces that on the evening of March 3 an airship appeared over Crete, travelling northward.

## FRENCH AERIAL REPORT.

London, Mar. 25. A French official communiqué states:—

From February 15 to March 15, 52 aeroplanes were brought down or set on fire and 50 others were disabled. We lost 20 machines.

## AN ADMIRALTY PROMOTION.

London, Mar. 25. Vice-Admiral Peirse has been promoted Admiral, in succession to Admiral Bradford, who has retired at his own request, to facilitate the promotion of younger officers.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## TUAN KI SUI AGAIN PRIME MINISTER.

Tuan Ki Sui, having again accepted office as Premier, has notified his assumption of the office to the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

Liang Shih Yi is being strongly urged to take the portfolio of Finance.

There is still much talk of negotiating peace after Changhsun who was recently threatening to march a force upon Peking, has sent out a circular telegram urging that after Changhsun has been recaptured the Government should reconquer Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow.

## TIENTSIN FLOOD FUNDS.

## THANKS TO THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

As a result of the Bazaar and Entertainment held in the Hongkong University in December last, a sum of \$9,301.33 (Hongkong currency) was obtained. Of this sum \$9,000 (H.K. currency—\$5,411 Peking currency) was forwarded to H.M. Minister in Peking by the University authorities and the balance has since been sent. The following correspondence has been forwarded by Sir John Jordan and it shows that the efforts made by the University students and their friends were appreciated.

WAI CHING PU TO H.M. MINISTER.

[Translation.]

Peking, February 22nd, 1918.

Sir—With reference to the letter of February 2nd which I had the honour to receive from Your Excellency enclosing a donation of \$8,411 from the students of Hongkong University and requesting that it might be transmitted to the Union Flood Relief Council, and in reply of the 6th instant asking that my thanks might be conveyed to the donors and saying that the money had been handed over to the Council, I now have the honour to send Your Excellency herewith a letter of thanks to the students of Hongkong University which I have received from the Council and request you to be good enough to forward it to its destination.

(cc) KAO ERH CHEN

(for the M.F.A.)

Translation of enclosure

From the Metropolitan Flood Relief Union Council

To Hongkong University.

GENTLEMEN:—We have received through the Wai Ching Pu from the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, a sum of \$8,411 collected by the students of the University for the purpose of food relief. We are deeply grateful for the subscription of this large sum, collected by the University students in their spare time; it is an evidence of their energy in good works and of their feelings of pity for the unfortunate people of China. The money will be distributed in the districts which have suffered by the floods, and information as to the subscription will be inserted in the press. We now send a receipt for the sum given, together with this expression of our gratitude.—Metropolitan Flood Relief Union Council.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

## UNEROKEN SERENITY IN HIGH QUARTERS.

London, Mar. 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says that the enemy is now throwing in his last ounce of weight and resource into the struggle. Upon the course of the immediate future hangs the issue of the war.

A captured German stated:—"The offensive is the result of desperation. We must have peace quickly now."

Our troops throughout March 23 were very hard pressed by the English (German) onrushing legions, through whose weary ranks fresh Divisions are continually pouring in.

The magnificent defence which the slowly retreating British line has thus far made, assuredly constitutes one of the greatest epics in history. We find in high quarters today unbroken serenity, confidence and satisfaction with the general position. During the afternoon of March 23rd in the region of Ham things temporarily looked ugly when the enemy outflanked us and hurried up cavalry in order to extend the enveloping movement; but a vigorous counter-attack drove back the enemy and restored the positions.

When reading German claims we must remember the extent of the battle front and not forget the enemy's concentration of guns, which is very great, and ever recollect the awful headlong making the wake of his advance.

The French troops on our right, after a lengthy rest, are at the top of their dashing morale.

## HOMERIC FIGHTING.

Yesterday there was Homeric fighting in the centre of the battle front where our machine-guns, a number of times, had to cease from sheer exhaustion from killing. Never have the British arms so superbly met such an overwhelming test, including the South African contingent and the Newfoundland Battalion, both of which have been fighting magnificently.

The fourth day of the offensive has not brought any surprise, although the enemy long range guns are doing their utmost day and night.

Between Lagnicourt and Hermies the British were confronted by 9 or 10 Divisions and 700 guns. The preliminary bombardment on the whole front on the first day was the heaviest ever experienced and ranged to exceptional depth, probably owing to the German gun-fire not being so accurate as ours. Before the infantry advanced the barrage lifted a considerable distance, as the Germans will not hug a barrage as do the British. Otherwise the advance was similar to our attacks, except the enemy waves were far more dense.

Since the preliminary bombardment the enemy artillery fire has shown a tendency to decrease.

## A FLAMBOYANT GERMAN REPORT.

London, Mar. 24.

A wireless German official message states:—

In our victory near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fère, the English Third and Fourth armies and portions of the Franco-American reserves were beaten, and between Peronne and Ham and at Chauny were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

General von Buslow stormed Monchy heights and advanced beyond Wincourt and Henin. He is now engaged in a fight north-westward of Bapaume for the third enemy position. Strong English counter-attacks were repulsed.

General von der Marwitz, following on the heels of the vanquished enemy, advanced on Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt, Narli, Templeux, Fosse Bernes line. He renewed repeatedly his attack on the enemy yesterday morning, defeating him despite the desperate defence and continued counter-attacks.

We crossed the Tortille sector and are now fighting around Bouchavesnes. General von Huber, having pierced the third enemy position on Friday, some divisions traversed Peronne and advanced southward to the Somme. Ham fell after a desperate fight. English reserves thrown in against us sustained sanguinary losses.

We crossed the Crozat Canal. British French and American regiments, brought up to counter-attack were thrown back on Chauny and to the south-west.

## 97 GERMAN DIVISIONS THROWN AGAINST BRITISH.

London, Mar. 24.

A semi-official message from Paris says that 40 enemy divisions have been identified in the first day's offensive. At present 97 German divisions have been thrown in and others are continually coming in, thus half the forces on the Western Front are concentrating against the British.

## GREATEST GAS BOMBARDMENT IN HISTORY.

## CARRIED OUT BY CANADIAN TROOPS.

London, Mar. 24.

A Canadian correspondent telegraphs that the greatest gas bombardment in the world's history was carried out by the Canadians on the night of March 22nd against enemy positions between Lens and Hill 70. At eleven o'clock 5,000 drums were simultaneously released from the outskirts of Lens and favouring winds carried the gas to the enemy supports, reserves and assembly areas. Nine minutes later the Canadian guns opened a slow bombardment which quickened the forty minutes to an intensive creeping barrage.

## VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Mar. 24.

A French communiqué reports fierce artillery duels on the Chemin des Dames, occasionally violent duels in Champagne, on the heights on the right of the Marne, between Courmoulin and Bezonvaux and at Hartmannswillerkopf.

## THE WORK OF THE BRITISH AIRMEN.

## 34 ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED IN ONE DAY.

London, Mar. 25.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

The weather was favourable on Saturday. Aeroplanes were constantly employed in reconnoitring, photography, bombing, and reporting targets to the artillery.

Our pilots fired many thousands of rounds from a low height on hostile troops massed in villages and in the open. Bombing was carried out continuously all day, over fourteen tons being dropped on billets, on high velocity guns and on railway stations in the battle area.

The enemy's low-flyers were most persistent in their attacks on our infantry in the forward areas. Many of these were brought down by our pilots. In all 29 hostile machines were brought down and 25 driven down out of control. We also destroyed two balloons. Nine of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers during the whole night bombed hostile concentrations, dumps and large guns. Over 14 tons of bombs were dropped, of which 2½ tons fell on the Bruges docks.

All our planes returned. We also dropped 10 heavy bombs on an important railway bridge and works at Konz, southward of Treves, and 8 of these bombs burst among the railway works.

Nearly two tons of bombs were dropped at a low altitude on an aerodrome southward of Metz. Six bombs burst among hangars, setting fire to the huts.

All our machines returned. Our aeroplanes yesterday made a very successful raid on the factories of Mannheim and nearly 1½ tons of bombs were dropped. Bursts were seen on a soda factory and railway docks.

Several fires were started, one being of great size, the flames reaching a height of 200 feet and the smoke reaching 5,000 feet. The conflagration was visible for 35 miles.

Thirty-two hostile machines attacked our bombers and a fierce fight ensued. We brought down, in flames, an enemy machine and another was brought down in the centre of Mannheim. We also drove down five others out of control.

Despite severe combat and heavy gunfire all our machines returned except two.

## A FLAMBOYANT GERMAN REPORT.

London, Mar. 24.

A wireless German official message states:—

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General von Buslow stormed Monchy heights and advanced beyond Wincourt and Henin. He is now engaged in a fight north-westward of Bapaume for the third enemy position. Strong English counter-attacks were repulsed.

General von der Marwitz, following on the heels of the vanquished enemy, advanced on Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt, Narli, Templeux, Fosse Bernes line. He renewed repeatedly his attack on the enemy yesterday morning, defeating him despite the desperate defence and continued counter-attacks.

We crossed the Tortille sector and are now fighting around Bouchavesnes. General von Huber, having pierced the third enemy position on Friday, some divisions traversed Peronne and advanced southward to the Somme. Ham fell after a desperate fight. English reserves thrown in against us sustained sanguinary losses.

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## THE LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

## MYSTERY UNEXPLAINED.

London, Mar. 24.

So far, there is no explanation of the long range shelling of Paris, which is a mystery, as the nearest point on the front is usually regarded as sixty miles away.

## PARIS TO "CARRY ON."

Paris, Mar. 24.

The Government has decided, despite the long range bombardments, that public life, including the administrative and public services, "trains" and "trams," will be continued as usual.

Street gatherings are forbidden. To-day's bombardment is proceeding at eight-minute intervals. At 10.30 a.m. seventeen shells had fallen.

## A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

Paris, Mar. 24.

Twenty-four shells have been discharged in the long range bombardment of Paris suburbs yesterday.

It is alternatively theorized that the projectiles are mechanically constructed whereby they gather fresh force subsequently to their discharge from the gun, or an infinitely more powerful explosive is employed than hitherto known.

## SHELLS THROWN 80 MILES.

London, Mar. 24.

A message from Paris states that the long range German gun is situated twelve kilometres beyond the French line and 120 kilometres from Paris.

## BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

Paris, Mar. 24.

The long range quarter-hourly bombardment of Paris recommenced at seven this morning at a range of over 120 kilometres.

There were a few casualties.

## THE DUTCH SHIPPING QUESTION.

## DISCUSSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, Mar. 24.

In the House of Assembly Mr. Ha'tzoglou attacked the Allies for taking over the Dutch ships, and asked whether South Africa was a partner in this act.

General Botha pointed out that South Africa is a part of the Empire and to do its duty in helping to see the war through. South Africa had not been consulted by the Allies to express views which might lead to further trouble. He emphasised that he certainly would not do anything to help Germany.

## A RAIDER IN THE PACIFIC.

## CAPTURED BY AMERICANS.

Washington, Mar. 24.

An American warship has brought to a Pacific port the sixty-foot motor launch, manned by a German crew. It is stated the vessel was operating as a raider in the Pacific and was capable of sinking any merchantman. She is alleged to have been fitted out on the west coast of Mexico.

## PIRACY IN NEW TERRITORY.

Washington, Mar. 24.

The master of a fishing junk reports that at about 12.30 a.m. on the 23rd while the junk was at anchor in the Ma Lin Ho Bay, New Territory, below Bridge No. 14, a boat containing five men approached the junk. He challenged them, but received no reply. The men came alongside and three of them, one armed with a revolver and the others with choppers, boarded the junk. He shouted out "save life" and the man with a chopper struck him on the head with it, inflicting two serious wounds. His wife, awakened by the noise, got out of the bed and also shouted "save life." She was also attacked and received several wounds on her head and arm. The robbers ransacked the boat and took away a black wooden box containing money and clothing to the value of \$20.80. The robbers escaped.

## ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Hongkong, Mar. 24.

The Corp. Kind presented by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho, Corps Supt. for attendance at drills and lectures has been awarded to the No. 4 V.A.D. (Queen's College Division).

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—All detachments will parade for inspection of equipment on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, April 14th, at 9 a.m.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, 28th inst.

8.00 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Friday, 29th inst.

8.15 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Friday, 29th inst.

8.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

NO. 5 V.A.D.

Saturday, 30th inst.

8.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

NO. 6 V.A.D.

Sunday, 1st April.

8.30 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 7 V.A.D.

Sunday, 1st April.

8.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

NO. 8 V.A.D.

Sunday, 1st April.

8.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

NO. 9 V.A.D.

Sunday, 1st April.

8.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

## Just received. A Small Shipment of

## GIMBAL'S AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

## HENNA SHAMPOO POWDERS.

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Telephone 298.

## A handy lid with a hammer can do it well!

## But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

## "MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Rates tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,  
Superintendent.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
"CANADA MARU".....Tuesday, 2nd April at Noon.  
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 25th April at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 29th Mar. at 8 a.m.  
"KAIYO MARU".....Sunday, 31st Mar. at 10 a.m.  
"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 1st Apr. at 9 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 56 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Bessener. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

and vice versa, fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
to SAN FRANCISCO Rembrandt	10,000	3rd April
to JAVA and SINGAPORE		
Rinjani	8,000	27th March
Kawi	8,000	28th March
Grotius	10,000	30th March
Vondel	10,000	30th March

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

TELEPHONES 1574-1575-1576.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

## HONGKONG-SEATTLE.

Steamer about beginning of April.

Per Cargo Space apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A. S. S. S.	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing Dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO ALL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SOYANO	Mar. 27, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SOYANO	Mar. 28, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCKOW	Mar. 29, at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TAMUT	Mar. 29, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SOYANO	Mar. 30, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SOYANO	Apr. 2, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 34.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To San
MANILA	YURESANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 28, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 30, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 6, at 3 p.m.

Calcutta Line.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under the British Government Passport Regulations, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Without pure blood health is impossible. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is a powerful purifier of the blood, and is the only medicine that can be taken in all cases of blood poisoning, whether it be in the form of skin eruptions, or in the form of internal disease. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and is the only medicine that can be taken in all cases of blood poisoning, whether it be in the form of skin eruptions, or in the form of internal disease.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is sold by BOOTHS, GARDEN CITY.

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## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOI &amp; FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	FRIDAY, 29th March at 12 Noon.
HAITHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	THURSDAY, 4th April at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before a departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the overlying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

2316

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "TENYO MARU" The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 29th March, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 1st April, 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 2nd April, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 10th April, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, Mar. 25, 1918.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AGAMEMNON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th April or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 25, 1918.

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## THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship "NESTLA" Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown and/or extra handcart Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd April, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 25, 1918.

224

## BRIDGE SCORERS

Is Blocks of 10 SHEETS

30 cents each

Yours for One Dollar

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL LTD.

Wharves Street

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzenkoku Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.	30th Mar. 11 a.m.
	Kaga Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.	13th Apr. 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.	30th Apr. 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.	18th May, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bangook Maru, 6,000 tons TUE.	26th Mar.

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

(Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji)

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE

## HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Katori Maru," SATURDAY, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

(Omitting Manila, Eastbound)

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. KORI, Manager.

Telephone 271 & 272







## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.  
Thursday, 28th inst.  
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company.  
D.R.P. Class only.  
8.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. D.R.P. Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

2nd to 5th inst.  
E. L. HAYNES NIGHTLY.  
Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m.; electricians at 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.  
Belchers—2nd Lieut. Mathewman.  
Lyemum—2nd Lieut. Templeton.  
Stonemasons—2nd Lieut. Marley.  
INSTRUCTION FOR N.C.O. AND MEN OF ARTILLERY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.  
Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.  
Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Class 3 at Lyemum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff.  
Serge. Overdone and Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, R.E.D.C. at Belchers; and Staff Serge. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lyemum.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.  
A Company.

Thursday, 28th inst.  
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course.  
Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

Wednesday, 27th inst.  
5.15 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

5.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 28th inst.  
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course.

Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 6 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Dress, drill order.

Wednesday, 27th inst.  
5.15 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 28th inst.  
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course.

Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.10 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKenna, Piquet and Stapleton.

Thursday, 28th inst.  
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course.

Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 28th inst.  
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course.

Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range. Dress, etc., as above.

Orders for Coast Company by End Lieut. J. E. W. Beart.

PARADES.  
5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mai-Foo Field Ground. Squad drill.

5.30 p.m.—Hand practices at Headquarters.

G. Z. STEWART, Captain.  
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1918.

Temperature.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1918.

Barometer—9 a.m. 29.70  
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Do 1 a.m. 5.82  
Do 2 a.m. 5.78  
Do 3 a.m. 5.74  
Do 4 a.m. 5.70  
Do 5 a.m. 5.66  
Do 6 a.m. 5.62  
Do 7 a.m. 5.58  
Do 8 a.m. 5.54  
Do 9 a.m. 5.50  
Do 10 a.m. 5.46  
Do 11 a.m. 5.42  
Do 12 a.m. 5.38  
Do 1 a.m. 5.34  
Do 2 a.m. 5.30  
Do 3 a.m. 5.26  
Do 4 a.m. 5.22  
Do 5 a.m. 5.18  
Do 6 a.m. 5.14  
Do 7 a.m. 5.10  
Do 8 a.m. 5.06  
Do 9 a.m. 5.02  
Do 10 a.m. 4.98  
Do 11 a.m. 4.94  
Do 12 a.m. 4.90  
Do 1 a.m. 4.86  
Do 2 a.m. 4.82  
Do 3 a.m. 4.78  
Do 4 a.m. 4.74  
Do 5 a.m. 4.70  
Do 6 a.m. 4.66  
Do 7 a.m. 4.62  
Do 8 a.m. 4.58  
Do 9 a.m. 4.54  
Do 10 a.m. 4.50  
Do 11 a.m. 4.46  
Do 12 a.m. 4.42  
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Do 2 a.m. 4.34  
Do 3 a.m. 4.30  
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Do 6 a.m. 4.18  
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Do 11 a.m. 3.98  
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Do 1 a.m. 3.90  
Do 2 a.m. 3.86  
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Do 4 a.m. 3.78  
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Do 6 a.m. 3.70  
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Do 8 a.m. 3.62  
Do 9 a.m. 3.58  
Do 10 a.m. 3.54  
Do 11 a.m. 3.50  
Do 12 a.m. 3.46  
Do 1 a.m. 3.42  
Do 2 a.m. 3.38  
Do 3 a.m. 3.34  
Do 4 a.m. 3.30  
Do 5 a.m. 3.26  
Do 6 a.m. 3.22  
Do 7 a.m. 3.18  
Do 8 a.m. 3.14  
Do 9 a.m. 3.10  
Do 10 a.m. 3.06  
Do 11 a.m. 3.02  
Do 12 a.m. 2.98  
Do 1 a.m. 2.94  
Do 2 a.m. 2.90  
Do 3 a.m. 2.86  
Do 4 a.m. 2.82  
Do 5 a.m. 2.78  
Do 6 a.m. 2.74  
Do 7 a.m. 2.70  
Do 8 a.m. 2.66  
Do 9 a.m. 2.62  
Do 10 a.m. 2.58  
Do 11 a.m. 2.54  
Do 12 a.m. 2.50  
Do 1 a.m. 2.46  
Do 2 a.m. 2.42  
Do 3 a.m. 2.38  
Do 4 a.m. 2.34  
Do 5 a.m. 2.30  
Do 6 a.m. 2.26  
Do 7 a.m. 2.22  
Do 8 a.m. 2.18  
Do 9 a.m. 2.14  
Do 10 a.m. 2.10  
Do 11 a.m. 2.06  
Do 12 a.m. 2.02  
Do 1 a.m. 1.98  
Do 2 a.m. 1.94  
Do 3 a.m. 1.90  
Do 4 a.m. 1.86  
Do 5 a.m. 1.82  
Do 6 a.m. 1.78  
Do 7 a.m. 1.74  
Do 8 a.m. 1.70  
Do 9 a.m. 1.66  
Do 10 a.m. 1.62  
Do 11 a.m. 1.58  
Do 12 a.m. 1.54  
Do 1 a.m. 1.50  
Do 2 a.m. 1.46  
Do 3 a.m. 1.42  
Do 4 a.m. 1.38  
Do 5 a.m. 1.34  
Do 6 a.m. 1.30  
Do 7 a.m. 1.26  
Do 8 a.m. 1.22  
Do 9 a.m. 1.18  
Do 10 a.m. 1.14  
Do 11 a.m. 1.10  
Do 12 a.m. 1.06  
Do 1 a.m. 1.02  
Do 2 a.m. 1.00  
Do 3 a.m. 0.98  
Do 4 a.m. 0.96  
Do 5 a.m. 0.94  
Do 6 a.m. 0.92  
Do 7 a.m. 0.90  
Do 8 a.m. 0.88  
Do 9 a.m. 0.86  
Do 10 a.m. 0.84  
Do 11 a.m. 0.82  
Do 12 a.m. 0.80  
Do 1 a.m. 0.78  
Do 2 a.m. 0.76  
Do 3 a.m. 0.74  
Do 4 a.m. 0.72  
Do 5 a.m. 0.70  
Do 6 a.m. 0.68  
Do 7 a.m. 0.66  
Do 8 a.m. 0.64  
Do 9 a.m. 0.62  
Do 10 a.m. 0.60  
Do 11 a.m. 0.58  
Do 12 a.m. 0.